



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This was discussed at length by Mr. Noyes and certain other members.

Mr. Noyes moved the appointment of a sub-committee of three to report at an early date on this matter. The chairman appointed as this committee, Messrs. Humphreys, Hale and Stratton.

[At this time the committee adjourned for dinner and reconvened at 8 P.M.]

The permanent secretary read a letter from Mr. George E. Hale, chairman of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, inviting the association to appoint a committee of three to confer with the committee of three of the National Research Council to discuss measures by which the American Association for the Advancement of Science may cooperate in the research council's work.

On motion, it was moved that the president of the association appoint a committee of three, including himself, to act in this manner. On account of its urgency, it was considered desirable to take this action without awaiting the meeting of the council. Carried.

Mr. Noyes reported that the committee appointed from the National Research Council for this purpose consisted of Messrs. Welch, Conklin and Noyes.

Messrs. Charles Baskerville and N. L. Britton, of the local executive committee, appeared by invitation and Mr. Cattell made a statement of arrangements for the New York meeting.

On motion, the committee expressed its approval of scientific exhibits at the New York meeting.

On motion, it was recommended that a member of the local executive committee cooperate with the permanent secretary in preparing the Preliminary Announcement and in arranging the program.

On motion, the nomination of Dr. Henry M. Howe, as vice-president of Section D, in place of Dr. Elmer L. Corthell, deceased.

The matter of "members emeritus," discussed at some length at the Columbus meeting and referred to the committee on policy for recommendation, was brought up by the per-

manent secretary. It was moved and carried to report to the council that, in the opinion of the Committee on Policy, the Jane M. Smith Fund will care for the most deserving of the cases of the kind under consideration in the council discussion.

At 10 P.M., it was moved and carried to adjourn until Tuesday, December 26, immediately after the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred on Scientific Research at the Hotel Belmont.

L. O. HOWARD,
Secretary

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

ON nomination of the Sectional Committee of Section G (Botany) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, has been elected vice-president and chairman of Section G for the coming New York meeting in place of Dr. Thomas J. Burrill, deceased. On similar nomination by Section D (Engineering), Dr. Henry M. Howe, past-president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has been elected vice-president and chairman of Section D for the New York meeting, in place of Dr. Elmer L. Corthell, deceased.

By vote of the board of trustees a bronze bust of Professor Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin will be placed immediately in Rosenwald Hall, University of Chicago, thus recognizing his long service to the university. Dr. Chamberlin has been professor and head of the department of geology since resigning the presidency of Wisconsin University in 1892.

DR. HERMANN VON IHERING has resigned the directorship of the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil. His present address is Joinville-Hansa, Estado de St. Catharina, Brazil.

THE health of Professor James H. Kemp, head of the department of geology of Columbia University, has much improved. The trustees of the university have, however, granted him a further leave of absence for one year.

DR. ROBERT W. LOVETT, professor of orthopedic surgery at the Harvard Medical School,

has been appointed by the New York State Health Department to inaugurate a state-wide plan in cooperation with local authorities for the after care of patients who have suffered from infantile paralysis.

DR. R. K. NABOURS, professor of zoology in the Kansas State Agricultural College, has recently returned from a trip around the world. Some time was given to further study of the Karakule sheep situation in Russia and Turkestan. He reports it unlikely that any live stock can be transported from these countries for scientific or other purposes during the war.

DR. R. TAIT MCKENZIE, head of the department of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, has returned after a year's leave of absence at Aldershot Military Camp and Hospital, of England, where he had charge of training convalescents. He was commissioned major in the regular army of the British Empire.

DR. R. W. SHUFELDT, of Washington, D. C., has been selected to take charge of the department of wild flowers in *The American Forestry Magazine*, beginning with the November number.

DR. S. W. WILLISTON, professor of paleontology in the University of Chicago, lectured before the Science Club at the Kansas State Agricultural College, on September 23, on "Some Principles of Evolution." He also addressed the student assembly on certain aspects of progress in education.

DR. ALBERT JOHN COOK, D.Sc., formerly professor of entomology in the Michigan Agricultural College, for eighteen years professor of biology in Pomona College and more recently for five years state commissioner of horticulture in California, died on September 29, at the age of seventy-four years.

PROFESSOR FOSTER E. L. BEAL, a well-known economic ornithologist connected with the Biological Survey in Washington, D. C., and a civil war veteran, died at his home in Branchville, Md., on October 1, in his seventy-seventh year.

THE death is announced of Pierre Duhem, professor of theoretical physics in the University of Bordeaux.

THE death in Berlin is announced of Dr. Emil Deckert, professor of geography in the new University of Frankfort. Professor Deckert spent many years traveling in and studying the United States. His book, "Nord Amerika," gives the most complete description of the United States in the German language.

THE New England Intercollegiate Excursion has been postponed to October 28. The excursion is to the Blue Hills region of eastern Massachusetts and will be conducted by Professors W. O. Crosby and C. H. Warren of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A STEP looking to a thorough sanitary supervision of the students of Yale University has been taken in the establishment of the university board of health. Student working and living conditions are to be studied and improved, and all students participating in athletics are to be carefully examined. Dr. James C. Greenway, '00, formerly on the medical attending staffs of the New York Hospital and of the Seton Hospital for Tuberculosis of New York, has been appointed university health officer. The board of health includes Dean George Blumer, of the medical school; Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr. W. G. Anderson, of the gymnasium, and the deans of the undergraduate schools.

THE Municipal Reference Library of New York City has completed plans for establishing a public health division on the fifth floor of the Health Department building at 139 Center Street. It will specialize on child hygiene, drugs, food analysis, food inspection, food regulations, food supply, hospitals, health insurance, milk supply, occupational hygiene, school inspection, contagious diseases and vital statistics.

THE American Public Health Association will meet in Cincinnati, October 24 to 27. Its membership includes approximately 2,500 health officers of the leading cities in the United States and Canada; the executive officers of most of the state and provincial

health departments; officials of the United States and Canadian government health services; and in addition to these, many bacteriologists, chemists, sanitary engineers, sociologists and laymen interested in public health work. Within the association are six sections, composed of the members who are peculiarly interested in the special phases of public health work. The various interests thus represented are indicated by the titles of sections: Public Health Administration, Laboratory, Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Sociology and Industrial Hygiene. At the annual meeting there will be a program of meetings for the general association, and in addition, the several sections meet for the presentation of papers and discussions on topics relating to their several fields of work. The Cincinnati executive committee, consisting of Drs. E. O. Smith, J. H. Landis and W. H. Peters, are making arrangements to house and entertain 1,000 delegates to the annual meeting, and 150 delegates to the Municipal Health Officers' Conference of Ohio, which meets at the same time.

THE surgeon general of the army announces that preliminary examination for appointment of first lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps will be held early in January, 1917, at points to be hereafter designated. Full information concerning this examination can be procured upon application to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C." The essential requirements to secure an invitation are that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, between 22 and 32 years of age at time of receiving commission in the Medical Corps, a graduate of a medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of doctor of medicine, of good moral character and habits, and shall have had at least one year's hospital training as an interne, after graduation. Applicants who are serving this postgraduate internship and can complete same before October 1, 1917, can take the January examination. The examination will be held simultaneously throughout the country at points where boards can be convened. Due consideration will be given to localities from which ap-

plications are received, in order to lessen the traveling expenses of applicants as much as possible. In order to perfect all necessary arrangements for the examination, applications should be forwarded without delay to the surgeon general of the army. There are at present two hundred and twenty-eight vacancies in the medical corps of the army.

THE private collection of birds, birds' eggs and mammals made by Mr. George B. Sudworth, dendrologist of the U. S. Forest Service at Washington, has just been acquired by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, as a part of the equipment for teaching and investigation in forest zoology. The collection was made largely in Michigan. It is for the most part composed of bird skins which number over 600 specimens and represent nearly 200 species. In addition there are 84 mounted birds. The collection of eggs includes 75 species, belonging to 226 clutches and making a total of 865 specimens. There is one egg of the passenger pigeon and there are two skins of this extinct species. There are 67 mammals. The total number of specimens amounts to more than 1,600. Such collections are now becoming rare, as most of them have been acquired by the large museums.

THE report for the year 1914-15 of the Board of Scientific Advice for India consists, according to *Nature*, almost entirely of isolated summaries of the work done during the year by the several scientific departments and scientific institutions of the Indian government. As most, if not all, of these departments and institutions issue independent annual reports of their own, it is, to say the least, disappointing to find these technical summaries filling the report of a scientific body styled advisory; unless, indeed, the term "advice" be understood in the commercial or notifiatory sense as merely indicating the existence in working order of these various departmental instruments of research. The advisory proceedings of the board occupy only thirty-seven lines of the 180 pages of the report, and all the information they afford is that the board accepted the programs of the several scientific departments, but would rather not have them

in so much detail in future; and that it recommends (a) that officers attending the next Indian Science Congress should be regarded as on duty, (b) that a catalogue of scientific serials prepared by the Asiatic Society of Bengal should be published at the expense of government, and (c) that experiments should be undertaken, as requested by the Punjab Veterinary Department, to determine the vitality of rinderpest virus under Indian conditions. *Nature* remarks: "Of any far-reaching advisory purpose, of any great original directive enterprise, of anything in the nature of spontaneous movement, this report shows no record; one looks in vain for any reference to scientific education, or even for a connected account—as contrasted with bald, disjointed departmental summaries—of the general progress of science in India, vital affairs in which a board of scientific advice might be expected to exercise a missionary influence, if not to take a commanding lead. The simple fact is that, so far as the advisory business goes, this Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India is a document of the *ex-officio* genus; and it can scarcely be otherwise when the president of the board is merely an *ex-officio* hierarch of the Indian Secretariat, instead of being a man of science specially selected for his critical knowledge of scientific affairs."

WE learn from the *Journal* of the American Medical Association that as a result of the report on the inexactitude of clinical thermometers, read by Mr. Woog at a recent meeting, the Paris Academy of Sciences appointed a commission to study the question. Mr. Grimbert, the reporter of this commission, believes that it is necessary to prohibit the sale of all thermometers the precision of which is not guaranteed by official control. The war having suppressed the importation from Germany, France depends for her supply on Switzerland, England and the United States, and there has been a considerable rise of price without a corresponding guarantee of precision. According to Mr. Woog, the central pharmacy of the army has been obliged to refuse as much as 80 per cent. of the ship-

ments offered. The French manufacturers have assured the commission that they will soon be in a position to supply clinical thermometers at the same price as those obtained from Germany before the war, and that they are prepared to submit to official control. Furthermore, the director of tests at the Conservatory of Arts believes that it is feasible to reduce considerably the fee paid for testing thermometers.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

UNDER the will of Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., late president of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, the university was bequeathed the sum of \$500,000 as an endowment fund for the maintenance of the museum, its publications and expeditions. He also bequeathed the sum of \$100,000 to the university, the income of which is to be used towards increasing the salaries of professors.

SETH Low, president of Columbia University from 1890 to 1901, and trustee from 1881 to 1914, by his will, bequeathed \$15,000 to a cousin and \$12,000 to the daughter of his former nurse, half of these sums to go to Columbia University on their deaths. On the death of Mrs. Low several educational bequests became effective. Canton Christian College will receive about \$70,000, the University of Virginia, Berea College and the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will each receive about \$50,000. Mr. Low gave large gifts to Columbia University during his presidency, including the sum of \$1,200,000 for the erection of the library building in memory of his father.

BEGINNING with this fall the course of instruction in veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania has been placed upon the same basis as other departments of the university in regard to the length of course, four full years now being required for the professional degree.

At New York University Professor John Charles Hubbard succeeds Emeritus Professor Daniel W. Hering as professor of physics; and